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HELMINTHOSPORIUM SPICULIFERUM, E. & E.—On large, white, dark-bordered spots, on leaves of *Sabal palmetto*, Louisiana. Langlois, No. 426. Sterile hyphæ, effused, simple, erect, brown, subundulate, continuous (or faintly septate?), $100 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ — 3μ ; conidia oblongate, pale brown, 5—9-septate, narrowed below into a slender, subhyaline base, more abruptly contracted above, with the apex truncate and darker brown. Sometimes the conidia are constricted at one or more of the septa. Forms a thin, velutinous coat, scarcely visible to the naked eye.

PERICONIA LATERALIS, E. & E.—On dead herbaceous stems. June. Langlois, No. 489. Fertile hyphæ, erect, subulate, septate, opaque, 250—300 μ high and 8—10 μ thick at base, nearly straight and bearing on one side, just below the tip, a flattish cluster of globose, yellowish-brown, echinulate, 10—12 μ , conidia. The hyphæ appear, under the lens, like a thin, erect, black pubescence, and the part of the stem occupied is mostly blackened. The habitat is that of *P. byssoides*, Fr. (*Sporocybe byssoides*, in N. A. F.) The conidia have a large nucleus of a lighter shade.

ISARIOPSIS SUBULATA, E. & E.—On decaying stalks of *Zea Mays*. Langlois, No. 495. Stipe subulate, 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. high, tapering above and lighter colored, composed of rather closely-compacted, brown hyphæ, with free-spreading, hyaline, squarrose-spreading tips on all sides above, bearing the hyaline, mostly 2-nucleate, ovate, 7—8 $\times$ 4 μ conidia. The stipe is subbulbous and strigose at base. This varies from the generic character as given by Fresenius, in the conidia not being septate.

STERIGMATOCYSTIS DASYTRICHA, E. & E.—On decaying wood, lying on the ground. May. Langlois, No. 441. Fertile hyphæ, effused, velutinous, erect, pale, olive-brown, septate, 250—300 $\times$ 6—8 μ , the oblong or ovate, enlarged apex thickly covered with coarse, nodulose-branching sterigmata, 20—25 $\times$ 4 μ , obtuse and sublobate at the tips, and with short, rudimentary, lateral branches or projections, which are often little more than mere swellings or tubercles, irregularly arranged and all together, forming an oblong head, 45—60 μ long by 20—25 μ thick; conidia oblong-cylindrical, hyaline, 5—7 $\times$ $1\frac{1}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ μ , borne either singly or 2—3-catenuate on the tips of the basidia. Under the lens or even to the naked eye, the conidia are white, causing the olivaceous, velutinous hyphæ to appear sprinkled with gray. The general appearance is that of *Menispora glauco-nigra*, C. & E.

NOTES ON FLORIDA FUNGI.--No. 8.

BY W. W. CALKINS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

36. **POLYPORUS NIPHODES**, B. & Br. var.—Resembles *Irpex* somewhat; pores more open than in *P. niphodes*. Rare.

37. **POLYPORUS FLORIDANUS**, Berk.—Somewhat abundant, growing unattached except at base. Not resupinate as is *P. pergamenus*, which it might be mistaken for were it not for the color, which is grayish slaty above and dark underneath.

38. *GLEOPORUS CONCHOIDES*, Mont.—Not common (*P. nigromarginatus*, Schw.) On fallen limbs.

39. *HYMENOCHÆTA CORRUGATA*, B.—Abundant on rotten limbs in damp places. Color light. Surface frequently broken. Easily distinguished from the next species.

40. *HYMENOCHÆTE INSULARIS*, B.—Common. Color umber. Generally spread evenly over the surface of rotten limbs, but occurs in small, detached patches the size of a dime, which may have suggested the name. This is *H. cervina*, according to Ellis.

41. *THELEPHORA PEDICELLATA*, Schw.—Found encircling the limbs of living *Myrica* and young *Quercus* in damp places. Never found on dead trees. Of a gray color. Common.

42. *THELEPHORA FLORIDANA*, E. & E., n. sp.—On a dead fallen tree. Rare. For descr., *vide* JOURN. MYCOL., April, 1886.

43. *HYPOCHNUS ALBOCINTUS*, Mont.—In myriads on living trees, notably on *Magnolia grandiflora*.

44. *HYPOCHNUS RUBROCINCTUS*, Ehrb.—Abundant with the preceding species. Both are claimed by lichenologists, with reason, probably.

45. *EXIDIA GLANDULOSA*, Fr.—Not uncommon on small, dead branches.

46. *GRANDINIA TUBERCOLATA*, B. & C.—Rather abundant. A fine species.

47. *GRANDINIA GRANULOSA*, Fr.—Rare on a dead limb.

48. *GRANDINIA CRUSTOSA*, Fr.—Rare on limbs.

49. *HYDNUM FRAGILLISSIMUM*, B. & C.—Abundant on the under side of old logs and bark. Of a rich saffron color.

50. *HYDNUM LÆTICOLOR*, B. & C.—Of a richer color than the preceding, and quite rare on fallen limbs.

51. *HYDNUM CARYOPHYLLATUM*, B. & C.—On fallen limbs. Variable in color from a dirty yellow to light.

52. *HYDNUM OCHRACEUM*, Pers.—Abundant in dry woods.

53. *HYDNUM CAPUT-MEDUSÆ*, Bull.—Beautiful and rare. Only one specimen found, and this in a cedar swamp of perpetual darkness. The growth was such as might well suggest the above name. The long teeth were of a beautiful pink color, and as seen alive, they seemed to resent my rude touch as I plucked the prize from the fostering, living *Juniperus*.

54. *HYDNUM FASCICULARIA*, B. & C.—On dead limbs in dry woods, but not a common species.

55. *HYDNUM WEINMANNI*, B. & C.—Very rare and fine.

56. *HYDNUM PULCHERRIMUM*, B. & C.—(*H. cirrhatum*, Pers.) Found on a dead *Nyssa* in damp woods. Rare. A fine species.

57. *AILOGRAPHUM QUERCINUM*, E. & M.—Abundant on leaves of *Quercus*

58. *ASCOBOLUS CARNEUS*, Pers.—Common on old cow dung under shelter.

59. *ASCOBOLUS PURPURASCENS*, Pers.—In same situation as No. 58.
60. *KNEIFFIA SETIGERA*, Fr.—Occasional on fallen limbs.
61. *CORTICIUM POLYGNII*, Fr.—On fallen limbs. Well marked. Not common.
62. *CORTICIUM ALUTARIUM*, B. & C.—Common at times in dry woods.
63. *CORTICIUM OCHROLEUCUM*, Fr.—On old fallen limbs and trees, under side, in contact with the earth. White. Velvety in texture. May be the same as *C. radians*, Berk., an unpublished species from Venezuela, and Mr. Ellis thinks it is *C. radiosum*, Fr.
64. *CORTICIUM OCHROLEUCUM*, Fr., var.—Distinct from No. 63 by its ochre-red color, which is well defined in every specimen. It should be called a good species.
65. *CORTICIUM ARACHNOIDEUM*, B.—Abundant on fallen limbs.
66. *CORTICIUM LACTESCENS*, B.—Very common. White, milky.
67. *CORTICIUM PORTENTOSUM*, B. & C.—White, thick, under side of old logs. Resembles No. 63. This is a tropical species.
68. *CORTICIUM INCARNATUM*, Fr.—Common.
69. *CORTICIUM DENDROIDEUM*, n. sp. MS.—Found on a small limb. Color brownish-yellow.
70. *CORTICIUM CERVICOLOR*, B. & C.—No. 20 and 150 of Ellis, who thinks it may yet prove to be a new genus. Very rare and fine.
71. *CORTICIUM SULFUREUM*, Fr.
72. *CORTICIUM DRYINUM*, B. & C.—On fallen bark. Rare.
73. *CORTICIUM GIGANTEUM*, Fr.—Not common. Much like *C. subgiganteum*, B. & C., *læve*, Pers.
74. *CORTICIUM SUBGIGANTEUM*, B.—Not uncommon.
75. *CORTICIUM LÆVE*, Pers.—Abundant on limbs. Hard to separate from 73 and 74.
76. *CORTICIUM PETERSII*, B. & C.—On rotten wood. Abundant.
77. *CORTICIUM GLABRUM*, B. & C.—On dead bark.
78. *CORTICIUM SCUTELLARE*, B. & C.—Well marked. On limbs.
- It appears that *Corticium* abounds in species. There may be others, but we are certain of the foregoing, and their elimination has fully occupied the time of Mr. E., myself and others. They will receive, however, further study, and the results will be noted.

NOTE AND CORRECTION.

It is stated on page 87 in connection with the collection made by the Rev. A. B. Langlois that Plaquemines county is not far from Baton Rouge. Mr. Langlois informs us that this is true of Plaquemines city, but that Pointe a la Hache (his P. O. address), the county seat of Plaquemines county, is 200 miles from Baton Rouge, below New Orleans. If Plaquemines is not at all mentioned in his address, no confusion would arise.

On page 54, 24,000 should read 2,400.